

REFORM GAINS IN GERMANY

Only Reactionaries Oppose Demand for Democracy, "Vorwarts" Reports.

HOPES OF VICTORY GONE

Cry Is Heard for Declaration Against a War of Conquest.

COPENHAGEN (Via London), April 6.—America's entry into the war evidently has had an immediate and strong effect upon the reform movement in Germany. The conviction that the instant moderation of the Prussian constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of government and diplomacy in the empire, without waiting for the end of the war, is necessary as a military and political measure to counteract the "tempest of the world's public opinion," according to the "Vorwarts," puts it, is evidently gaining ground in all foreign reactionaries.

The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of a peace without annexation is heard from moderate Liberal as well as from Socialist quarters. This demand no longer represents merely the belief of many thinking persons that annexations, except for slight frontier alterations, would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States joined the ranks of the enemy the time had passed when Germany could hope to dictate terms of peace.

Democracy Chief Question.

This view was heard in even gloomier terms from various sides in Germany at the time of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany, namely, that if the United States decided to take an active part in the war Germany could no longer hope to gain a victory, but, after holding out for a year and a half or two years, must inevitably submit to the economic pressure of the blockade.

Significant evidence of this change in sentiment is given by yesterday's edition of the "Vorwarts," which only a few days ago characterized the reform movement as a question of secondary importance to that of making peace with Russia and Austria. It attracted wide attention by an article arguing that even the Socialists were not working against Germany's monarchist government, now awaking around and about the idea of the adaptation of the antiquated constitutional forms in Germany to those prevalent in the rest of the civilized world is the vital and burning question of the hour. The newspaper says: "The German nation is fighting for the defense of its house and hearth and not for antiquated conditions whose reform has long been promised and which must disappear immediately to counteract the tempest of the world's public opinion based on the belief that Germany is a tyrant and despotic conqueror and that her enemies are the harbingers of liberty."

Against War for Conquest.

Torquato speaks of the great strength of America as a peace making power. He points out that without her aid operation at the peace conference it would be impossible to obtain the possibilities for economic development which Germany will sorely need after the war. He ends by saying that the most urgent need of the hour is the organization of the national defense under the auspices of sweeping reforms and the clearest and most definite announcement of the nation's intention to conduct the war, not for conquest, but only to foil the hostile designs of annexation and to end immediately when the Entente nations renounce such designs.

The Conservative Post regards the American declaration of war as an inevitable and long foreseen development of relations among America and Germany, according to the Post, long since reckoned with all the consequences, so that now the new factor will not change the military situation.

Opposed by Reactionaries.

Count von Reventlow in the "Tagesspiegel" returns to the attack against the concept built up, as he previously explained, on a false version of President Wilson's remarks on earlier dynastic wars. He devotes his second article to the Russian features treated of in the President's message, concentrating on this point, dictated by internal political considerations, namely, the need to stand against the stormy demand for reform in those inner political conditions the maintenance of which bulk larger to many Prussian conservatives than the winning of the war.

Germany's foes, Count von Reventlow writes, evidently counted that America's participation in the war would make the deepest impression on Germany, not only robbing the Germans of their confidence of victory, but also bringing about a predominance in Germany of the spirit of liberty "which even the enemies regard, and rightly, as equivalent to the destruction of Germany as a power."

Count von Reventlow finds that the events in Russia can be "wonderful and heartening" only in this sense and in that of the opening of a field for the investment of America's capital, other wise, he says, the developments only can discourage the Entente, since the Russian military effort in no circumstances can be made stronger, probably will be much weakened, and the prospect of unlimited chaos is opened.

Wilson Is Assailed.

The "Völkische Zeitung" of Bremen professes amazement at President Wilson's speech, which it calls "an accumulation of misstatements, hateful insinuations and unproven prejudices," and continues: "If ever a power should be engaged in a big war without sufficient cause it is the United States, which believes it is a peace power because it is democratically governed."

The "Jäger Anzeiger," in a violent article, says that President Wilson's attempt to "invigilate the German people into a revolt against the dynasty beats anything for sheer hypocrisy in the records of the world."

"We must assume," continues the "Anzeiger," that President Wilson, knowing all this, deliberately tells an untruth to the German Government, but the German race, hates this Anglo-Saxon for the who has stirred into flame the warring nations in America while praising friendship and sympathy toward the German people."

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which is regarded as a semi-official organ, says:

son's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and the principle of Germany so that we may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power and also our freedom at home."

The "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" says: "The real policy of America, which recently has been based on the idea of now fully decided by the outbreak of war. Now a flood of lies and insults clothed in pious phraseology will descend on us."

KAISER IN CONFERENCE.

Germans and Austrians Deliberating on Wilson's Message.

The Evening Journal published yesterday the following despatch from its Berlin correspondent:

BERLIN, via wireless to St. Paul, April 6 (delayed).—The full text of President Wilson's message to Congress was received here to-day and it created a sensation.

The severity of the President's language was a stunning shock to some quarters, especially to leaders of the Liberals.

A momentous conference is being held at Great Headquarters. Those taking part are the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, Emperor Charles of Austria, Emperor Zita of Austria, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor; Count Czerin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister; Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary; Field Marshal Hindenburg, German Chief of Staff; Gen. von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German Army; and Field Marshal von Arz, Austrian Chief of Staff.

BRAZIL AROUSED BY SINKING OF PARANA

Officials Say U-Boat's Action Calls for Declaration of War.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, April 6.—The Brazilian Government was officially informed to-day that the Brazilian steamship Parana had been sunk Wednesday night off Cherbourg, France, and that the crew were missing. The Parana was owned here. She was of 4,461 tons, built in 1913. She is the first Brazilian ship sunk since Germany began her ruthless submarine warfare. The situation is regarded as most serious, and in view of the definite declaration of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany is regarded as inevitable. The public received the news calmly, and it was assumed that the Government would take energetic action, as indicated by the note sent to Germany in February.

Dr. Muller is awaiting further details regarding the sinking of the Parana and on receiving them will confer with the cabinet. A declaration probably will be reached to-morrow.

The Brazilian Government warned Germany that the sinking of the Parana was the beginning of a new era of submarine warfare, that she would hold her responsible for any consequences which might result from the new rules.

Police guards have been placed over the Austrian and German consulates and business houses as a measure of precaution against possible attacks.

London, April 6.—Anti-German excitement in Rio Janeiro is intense as the result of the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, according to a telegram from the Brazilian capital transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister is quoted as declaring the situation was a declaration of war against Germany, and that the Government would take energetic action.

It is generally expected, adds the message, that Brazil will seize the initiative and declare war on Germany and proclaim the existence of hostilities.

"SINKING MEANS WAR."

Brazil Will Join Allies, Says Former Minister to France.

PARIS, April 6.—J. P. de Graça Aranha, former Brazilian Minister to France, in addressing the Society of Political Economy to-day said:

"The torpedoing of the Parana is Germany's declaration of war against Brazil. Proud and patriotic Brazil will accept the defiance and avenge the outrage. The time for diplomatic protest is past. War is necessary and inevitable. Brazil will be happy to be associated with the Allies in defense of the liberties of civilization."

CHICAGO PROTESTS SHORTAGE OF CARS

Asks Commerce Commission to Provide New Rules.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Chicago Board of Trade has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against virtually every railroad in the East, charging failure to supply Chicago shippers with an adequate number of box cars, and requesting the commission to prescribe new rules to prevent discrimination against the city.

The complaint, which is dated February 8, was made public to-day. It is supported by an affidavit of J. P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade, saying:

"At the present time, and for some time past, there has been furnished by the railroads named herein a totally inadequate supply of empty box cars for the loading of grain and grain products so that at the present time there are approximately thirty million bushels of grain in elevators at Chicago, most of which is awaiting shipment therefrom."

Mr. Griffin adds that there are "numerous vessels chartered at Eastern ports on which demurrage is being charged against members of the board in amounts varying from \$100 to \$1,500 a day, due to the lack of grain in the vessels."

The petition was filed at the height of the recent car shortage and congestion, since then car conditions generally have improved greatly.

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AMERICA HAILED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Enters War on Behalf of World Humanity, His Message.

ASQUITH TRIBUTE TOO

England, He Says, Breathes More Freely With U. S. in War.

LONDON, April 6.—Premier Lloyd George on behalf of the war Cabinet to-day made the following declaration for the American newspapers:

"America has at one bound become a world power in a sense she never was before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid struggle for power and possessions, but a unadorned struggle against human liberty and human rights."

"Once that conviction was reached the great republic of the west has leaped into the arena, and she stands now side by side with the European democracies, which bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world."

"The glowing phrases of the President's noble declaration illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach."

Words Inspire Faith.

"There are three phrases which will stand out forever in the story of this crusade: The first is that 'The world must be safe for democracy.' The next 'The menace to peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people.' And the crowning phrase is that in which he declares that the rights and liberties of nations both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right."

"To all of them the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe."

"The Imperial war Cabinet, representative of all the peoples of the British Empire, wish me on their behalf to recognize the chivalry and courage which call the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavor."

Asquith Gives Tribute.

Former Premier Asquith issued a statement in which he says:

"There is not a man among us who does not breathe more freely now that through the action of the President and Congress of the United States the English speaking race is to fight as comrades side by side in the most momentous struggle in history. The President's speech will live in the annals of eloquence as a worthy and noble exposition of the grounds and the aims of a great national resolve."

"Never had the fundamental issues which are at stake been stated with more precision or with a greater elevation of thought and language than in the President's address. The present German warfare, he points out, is war against all nations, and the animating motives of the Allies, by whose side he invites his fellow countrymen to range themselves, is not vindictiveness, but vindication—the vindication of human rights which are the common inheritance of all peoples."

Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S.A., says:

"I consider it an exceedingly fine book. If the time comes (and it looks as though it were coming) when we may have to train a lot of raw men I think that the work of every instructor would be immensely facilitated could a copy of this book be placed in the hands of every recruit. It covers briefly but clearly all of the essential elements in any proper course of instruction of the soldier, including, as it does, not merely what relates to his technical training in ranks, but also invaluable information relating to sanitation and the many other things which he is only too apt to learn as the result of bitter personal experience. The book is so clearly written that any soldier of the least intelligence can thoroughly absorb its contents in a very short time."

Also endorsed by Major-General Leonard Wood, Major-General Barry, and other high military authorities.

Have you had any military training?

If the answer is "None" or "A little"

This book was made Especially for you

"It teaches you a lot in a little time"

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THE first steps in soldiering. Written for alert and eager men without previous military training. Based on the actual experience of the authors as instructors at Plattsburg dealing with men anxious to get the fundamentals as quickly as possible. Cuts out the red tape. Gives all the short-cuts used by the regulars in the United States Army. Alone in its field.

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CUBA'S HEAD URGES WAR ON GERMANY

President Menocal Asks Congress to Declare State of Belligerency.

ADVISES SUPPORT OF U. S.

Each House Appoints Committee to Confer on the Message.

HAVANA, April 6.—President Menocal sent a message to Congress this afternoon asking that body to declare that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

The Senate, after the reading of the message, appointed a committee of five Senators to meet a like committee from the House of Representatives to consider the message and report.

The President's message starts by reviewing Germany's notice of unrestricted submarine warfare. Referring to Cuba's reply to the German note, President Menocal says:

"In replying to the terms of the alarming note the Department of State clearly signified the imminence of a definite rupture if the Imperial Government persisted in its new plan of submarine warfare, emphasizing our inactivity thereto in accordance with the sentiment of all civilized nations."

Refers to Efforts of United States.

"The Government of the United States, to which country we are bound by the closest ties, had during the past two years incessantly formulated energetic protests and claims based on the most elementary principles of justice in defense of its citizens, who were victims on many occasions of attacks by German submarines of the liberty of the seas and the respect due the lives and properties of neutrals, and reinvigorating the right to navigate and engage in commerce freely without restrictions except those sanctioned by international law, by treaties and by the universal practice of civilized nations."

"The German note of January 31 demonstrated that the hopes based on various promises made to the United States by Germany were absolutely worthless, and in the face of such a grave breach of faith the President of the United States declared a rupture of diplomatic relations, solemnly announcing that unjustifiable acts of aggression by German submarines in accordance with the incoherent note of January 31 would be considered an act of war."

Since February 1 submarines have attacked and sunk without pity, such acts of war without quarter, directed against all nations to close down the world's commerce under terrible penalties, cannot be tolerated without accepting them as legitimate to-day and always.

"Cuba cannot appear indifferent to such violations of the rights of neutrals, the noble attitude assumed by the United States, to which we are bound by ties of gratitude and by treaties."

Cannot Remain Neutral.

"Cuba cannot remain neutral in this supreme conflict, because a declaration of neutrality would compel her to treat alike all belligerents, denying them with equal vigor access to her ports and imposing other restrictions which are contrary to the sentiment of the Cuban people and which inevitably in the end would result in conflict with our friend and ally."

"In full and firm consciousness that I am fulfilling one of my most sacred duties, although with profound sentiment I decline to forecast or comment on the course which will be followed by the Government of the United States, I declare that the danger of the greatest conflagration in history, but without casting doubt

Russia Abolishes Bans on Jews.

Jacob H. Schiff received yesterday the following cable from Baron von Rosenberg, head of the Jewish community of Petrograd: "Decree abolishing every restriction against Jews."

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AUSTRIA REPORTED AS ORDERING BREAK

Ratification of War Resolution by Congress Basis of Decision.

EMBASSY MAKES DENIAL

Asserts Tarnowski Has Received No Instructions to End Relations.

LONDON, April 6.—Vienna newspapers say that Count Tarnowski, who recently was sent to the United States as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been instructed, in the event of ratification by Congress of President Wilson's recommendation for war with Germany, to break diplomatic relations with the United States and demand passports for himself and his suite.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says the unofficial *Freundenblatt* of Vienna states this is the decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and that was inevitable and in accordance with general expectation, in view of the indissoluble alliance between Austria and Germany.

PENFIELD OFF TO-DAY.

Ambassador Penfield Leaves Vienna for Washington.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, April 6.—Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, leaves Vienna to-morrow evening. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Penfield, Allen W. Dulles, third secretary of the embassy, and one servant.

During the last few days the embassy has been besieged by the many friends of the Penfields here. On Thursday at 10 A. M. the Ambassador was received by Emperor Charles at Great Headquarters.

Mrs. Penfield was presented by Empress Zita in person with an autographed photograph of herself, the two having been active together in charitable work here.

Ambassador Penfield and his party will leave in a special car placed at their disposal by the Austrian Government. The car will proceed with the Penfields as far as Bern, where they will remain for a week. The Ambassador announced to-day that to avoid all possibility of a press campaign in connection with the journey he would not say a single word while on the way.

The Austro-Hungarian press has paid little attention to President Wilson's message to Congress regarding German-American relations. The few editorial comments that have appeared gave prominence to the fact that reliable information on the American Government's attitude is so scarce that it is impossible to form a picture of what is happening in the United States.

While some of the newspapers doubt President Wilson's motives other point out that the American Government's attitude in the past has made difficult the taking of any other course than that now laid down, expressing at the same time the hope that the situation between the United States and Austria-Hungary will not undergo a change for the worse.

All of the leading articles voice regret that by President Wilson's act the chances for an early peace are seemingly lessened and that further bloodshed will be necessary. It is declared also that come what may, the Central Powers must continue a fight in which the end

work here.

Officials Won't Talk.

Mexicans Refuse to Tell What Attitude Will Be Taken by Nation.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Ernest Azcarra Perez, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, declined to forecast or comment upon the attitude of Mexico in view of the declaration of war between Germany and the United States. He declared he had received no formal notice, and that he could not discuss Mexico's attitude until after President-elect Carranza had been formally notified that a state of war exists.

Other Mexican officials were equally reticent. Gen. Carranza and other leaders having taken advantage of the holiday to stay away from their offices. The news was received quietly in both the German and American colonies here.

RUMOR OF NEW REVOLT.

Carranza Impressed in Mexico City, El Paso Hears.

EL PASO, April 6.—A rumor spread in El Paso to-night that a revolt had taken place in Mexico City and Gen. Carranza had been imprisoned, but Government agents here said the rumor was without basis so far as they knew.

Carranza officials pronounced it absurd. The rumor is said to have come from the local Villa Junta.

German in Vera Cruz Calm.

VERA CRUZ, April 6.—The small German population in Vera Cruz, consisting of about forty persons, received today the announcement of President Wilson's war proclamation against Germany without any demonstration.

To Mobilize Health Employees.

Commissioner Emerson of the Department of Health began yesterday to arrange the department's employees for war service, if necessary. He sent out blanks to the 3,500 men and women in the department requesting information so that he may decide how best each may help the Government.

Misha Appelbaum Backs Wilson.

It's all right! The war can go on! Misha Appelbaum, a pacifist, came out yesterday with a statement upholding the President and saying that democracy for the whole world is in sight.

CARRANZA READY TO OUST ALL GERMANS

U. S. Consul at Matamoros Reports Pro-American Sentiment Is Spreading.

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BROWNVILLE, Tex., April 6.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading rapidly in Mexico and Gen. Carranza is reported to be considering routing all Germans out of the Mexican army. According to information sent to Washington to-day by United States Consul Johnson in Matamoros, across the river from Brownville.

Consul Johnson's despatch was based on statements brought by a visitor to Matamoros after a visit to Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas. The agent there talked with Gov. Osuna and Gen. Cesar Lopez de Lara. They are quoted as saying that public opinion was beginning to turn against Germany and the alleged activities of Germans in Mexico.

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